

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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wanted his Vice President to run again with him. Today, within the Democratic Party, there is little speculation about an opponent for President Johnson—most of the guessing is about his potential running mate.

Until President Kennedy's assassination, the name Kennedy has dominated all politics in 1963. It figured in every phase of Republican strategy. And the late President was counted upon by his party to counteract potential congressional losses.

As the year ends, Democrats are uncertain whether President Johnson can transfer his present popularity to other candidates. There is no question, however, about his domination of the scene.

This has been a year of congressional stalemate. Democrats have failed to capitalize on majorities in both Houses of Congress because of a lack of strong leadership.

The quiet political battle in Congress has been illustrated by the uphill fight of the Republican minority in the House to regain some staff appropriations for its committees. The Democrats earlier had cut the minority staffs to a point where the GOP Members had difficulty gaining needed reassignment.

The Republican minority succeeded in winning at least small gains in the staffing battle after a long and well-organized battle. The quiet gain will enable them to develop issues they will need next year.

Civil rights and our policies regarding the Soviet Union emerge as the two issues with the widest public interest. Politically, civil rights was the most explosive issue in 1963, and various elections showed that it affected both Negroes and whites. What its long-range effects would have been had President Kennedy lived will never be known, but a new President brings a new and unknown quality to the issue.

The same holds true on policies toward Russia. President Johnson has yet to be tested by the Communists. His initial battle with Congress over credit on wheat sales to the Russians indicates that he will carry on Mr. Kennedy's policies but the picture is not clear.

This year has seen more agreements reached with the Kremlin than at any other recent time. It also has seen a widening breach between Republicans (joined by some Democrats) and the administration over the merits and consequences of these foreign policies.

At times in history, the judiciary branch, the legislative branch or the executive branch has dominated the other two. During 1963, the executive branch was dominant, and, in some instances, it successfully bypassed Congress.

Early in his term as President, Mr. Kennedy used the telephone frequently to request support from Congressmen and others.

President Johnson has used the same device. He is reported to have called all members of the House Agricultural Committee to gain support. And his personal calls outside of Washington have ranged from Billy Graham to business executives.

If Mr. Johnson is to sell his legislative program for next year, the support will be needed. Despite talk of economies, his budget will break peacetime records. And many issues that went unresolved in 1963 must go before Congress early next year.

As a practical politician, President Johnson knows well that his popularity could fall as rapidly as it has ascended.

This has been a year when no major new figures have emerged from either political party. Some have gained and others lost but the personalities are the same.

As the only announced Republican candidate, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has worked hardest at creating a national organization. Senator BARRY GOLDWATER has taken preliminary steps toward such an organization but he is not as far along. None of the other

potential Republican candidates has anything approaching a national campaign staff.

In 1963, first Rockefeller led polls on possible candidates for the GOP nomination. Then the polls showed GOLDWATER clearly ahead. After President Kennedy's death, the year ended with the polls uncertain.

The story of the President's death the rise of a new President's stand foremost in one's mind at the end of 1963.

And the events make it impossible to foresee fully the impact 1963 will have on 1964.

Deputy Thelma King—Castro Admirer of Panama

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FRANK J. HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1964

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, among the most active revolutionary agitators over the radio in Panama during the January 9, 1964, outbreak and mob assaults on the Canal Zone was a member of the National Assembly of that country—Deputy Thelma King. This fact will not surprise those who have followed the starting of the communistic revolutionary fires now raging in the Caribbean.

While documentary evidence of Deputy King's activities is extensive, there is not much in the way of published interviews by her with reliable news reporters. It was, therefore, with much interest that I read in the January 14, 1964, issue of the Bulletin of the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies a reprinting of a news story by Edward Scott in the December 18, 1963, issue of the Panama American in which he quotes an interview with this Panamanian legislator.

In this interview she establishes in her own words the following facts:

First. That Deputy King is a friend and admirer of Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Second. That she advocates violent revolution of the Castro type in Panama as necessary for the progress of that country.

Third. That in its course she approves of executions by firing squads as definitely necessary.

Fourth. That she asserts Panama as sovereign over the Canal Zone and will secure effective sovereignty over it, peacefully if possible but violently if necessary.

Fifth. That she recognizes Castro as the complete leader for Latin American countries.

In order that the important documentation afforded by this interview may be permanently recorded in the annals of the Congress in connection with the Red background, direction and leadership of the January 9, 1964, outbreak, I quote it as part of my remarks and urge that it be read by all members of committees with legislative and appropriation cognizance over Panama Canal matters:

THELMA KING—CASTRO ADMIRER

(By Edward Scott)

Wilson Hall, chief correspondent in Latin America for NBC of New York, had an inter-

view with Thelma King, deputy to the Panamanian National Assembly, and one of the Republic's most controversial revolutionary figures, when he was here 2 weeks ago.

The interview was taped on Walter Diamond's small recorder, NBC was not satisfied with the quality for network use, and asked me to do the interview again with Mrs. King—which assignment I dutifully performed in the studios of BOG, courtesy of Manager Ramon Levy.

It was used on NBC's "Monitor" program last Sunday night, and the following is a transcript of the encounter between Deputy Thelma King and Edward Unready, Isthmian correspondent of NBC.

Question. Sra. King, would you mind giving me your estimate of the Cuban situation, now that the rockets brought in by the U.S.S.R. apparently have been removed?

Answer. I think the situation is better because now there will be peace for Cuba and for all the hemisphere.

Question. How do you think that Dr. Castro emerged from the situation. Do you think that he enjoys more worldwide support or support among his people or do you think that support for him has diminished?

Answer. Definitely more support because Castro has proved to the world that he does not receive orders from Russia or from the United States.

Question. You are very friendly with Mr. Castro, are you not?

Answer. Yes, very much.

Question. And I understand that you admire him as a leader.

Answer. I do admire him.

Question. In an interview today, you were reported to have said that a revolution—that revolutionary activity—is as inevitable as the rain. Did you say something of that character?

Answer. Oh, yes, I did, because I think that a revolution in Panama is necessary.

Question. What kind of revolution do you speak of—a revolution of the Castro type?

Answer. A Panamanian revolution, but a very violent one.

Question. Will that affect the Panama Canal?

Answer. I don't know. If the Americans interfere, maybe, but I suppose that the Americans are going to leave the Panamanians to deal their own revolution.

Question. And do you think this revolution might be accompanied by firing squads as they had in Cuba?

Answer. I don't know, but in a revolution, firing squads are always necessary.

Question. You mean to execute people, to shoot them?

Answer. Well, in every revolution that becomes very necessary.

Question. And so you think it might be necessary in the Panamanian revolution?

Answer. Definitely.

Question. And what is your view of the present political status of the Canal Zone? Do you still maintain as you have stated on previous occasions that Panama is the sovereign of the U.S. jurisdiction of the Canal Zone or what is known as the U.S. jurisdiction of the Canal Zone?

Answer. Panama is sovereign of the Canal Zone, she is, she was, and she will always be. Force has denied Panama all of the rights in the Canal Zone but we will get it one day.

Question. And what form do you think it will take? How do you think you will be able to secure effective sovereignty over the Canal Zone?

Answer. It depends. Peacefully if the Americans do not want to do it in a violent form but in any way we will get it because that is the right of the Panamanians and the new generations are not going to stand for what our forefathers did in 1903 because that belongs to the past and we want to build a very new country.

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Question. Do you think that the alternative is violence?

Answer. Oh, yes.

Question. And what form of violence would you suggest might occur?

Answer. I don't know how it is going to happen because I cannot decide for all the Panamanians, but I know that the Panamanians are completely aware that we have to get sovereignty in the Canal Zone and we will get it one way or the other.

Question. What do you think is the position of Castro revolutionary activity in the other Latin American countries including Panama since the blockade in Cuba and the cancellation of the blockade by the United States?

Answer. I think Castro has more support now because the Latin Americans feel that Castro has proved to the world that he is the only leader in Latin America and the way that Castro has managed the situation has revealed without any doubt that he is a complete leader for Latin American countries. I think that Castro has more support now than he ever had before.

Economy and the Electricity Bill—Ol' Elbie Saves \$4.32 on Lights but Owes \$167,000 for Telephone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1964

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Arthur Hoppe, in his usual satirical manner published a column in the Washington Star of February 27, 1964, which certainly places the story about turning out the lights in the White House in its proper perspective.

The column follows:

ECONOMY AND THE ELECTRICITY BILL—OL' ELBIE SAVES \$4.32 ON LIGHTS BUT OWES \$167,000 FOR TELEPHONE

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, friends. How y'all tonight? Welcome to "Just Plain Folks," the rib-ticklin', tee-vee adventures of the rootin'-tootin' Jay family starring ol' Elbie Jay, the friendliest wrangler ever to wrangle his way out of Texas.

As you recollect, ol' Elbie, his pretty wife, Birdie Bird, and their two cute tads, L'il Bird and Bye-Bye Bird, have moved into this fancy white house back East. As we join up with ol' Elbie, he and his faithful sidekick, Sancho Pierre, are in the Oval Room. As you can see, it's right dark in their this evening.

ELBIE. Now just you wait, Pierre, till I hitch my chair up to this here desk. There now, you can light the match.

PIERRE. Couldn't I turn on the lamp, Chief? Just for a minute?

ELBIE. Now I ask you, son. How's it going to be if some sneaky, shoopin' reporter (and I love them all) peers in the window and catches us using up expensive electricity like it was going out of style?

PIERRE. Well, I suppose it wouldn't help your image of economy and frugality.

ELBIE. Right. That's what I keep tellin' Birdie Bird, when she gets fancy and wants to eat by candlelight.

PIERRE. What's wrong with eating by candlelight?

ELBIE. What's wrong with eating in the dark? Economy, son, economy. Now light

the match and hand me that there bill I got to sign. What's it for?

PIERRE (lighting match). Let's see. Oh, it's that \$50 billion defense appropriation.

ELBIE. Fine. There. They don't call me the fastest ball point west of the Pecos for nothing. Now, no sense wasting that match. While you got it lit, get me somebody on the telephone to howdy with. How about that camel driver in Pakistan? Wait. First get me Senator RUSSELL down in Georgia. I want to tell him how I saved another \$4.32 this month on electricity.

PIERRE. I forgot, Chief. You've got one more bill here.

ELBIE. What's it for?

PIERRE. It's for \$167,342.23. From the telephone company.

ELBIE. Well, pay it out of that coffee can labeled "Pin Money for Cheering Up Old Friends."

PIERRE (as match burns fingers). Ouch. Chief, do you really think economizing is worth the effort?

ELBIE. Pierre, son, economy is a wondrous thing. Last month, I saved \$4.32 on electricity. Them fine gentlemen on Capitol Hill was mighty impressed by what a careful, frugal, trustworthy man I obviously am. So, because I saved \$4.32, they are now about to cut the taxes \$11 billion. Isn't that wondrous? And now you make sure our reporter friends get a copy of that there bill.

PIERRE. The telephone bill?

ELBIE. The electricity bill, you Cottonhead. Sometimes, son, I don't think you know a thing about economy in Government.

Can Elbie keep up his lonely battle to save money? No matter what the cost! Tune in next time, folks. And meanwhile as you go down the byways of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say: "Take care of the pennies long enough and the dollars'll take care of you."

North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce Honors Three Outstanding Young Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1964

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce honored the State's three most outstanding young men at a banquet on Saturday evening, February 29, 1964, at Gastonia, N.C. North Carolina's distinguished former Governor, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, made the principal address at the banquet.

James H. Atkins, published of the Gastonia Gazette, Gastonia, N.C.; C. M. Vanstory II, vice president of the Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Greensboro, N.C.; and Nick Galifianakis, an attorney at Durham, N.C., and assistant professor of business law at Duke University were the young men honored as the three outstanding young men of North Carolina.

The North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce could not have selected three young men more deserving of the high honor to be named the States' outstanding young men of the year. They are personal friends of mine, and I share the great pride of the people of North Carolina in the great service they have

rendered to their local communities and the State in civic, business, and educational activities.

An article appearing in the March 1 edition of the Gastonia Gazette describes the achievements of these young men. I know that my colleagues will find it interesting, and I insert the article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

GAZETTE PRESIDENT HONORED AS ONE OF STATE'S THREE OUTSTANDING MEN—ATKINS, VANSTORY, GALIFIANAKIS ARE CITED AT BANQUET

(By Dave Balty)

A Gastonia newspaperman, a Durham lawyer, and a Greensboro banker were named North Carolina's Three Outstanding Young Men in ceremonies here Saturday night at the Gaston YMCA. Featured speaker at the event was Luther Hodges, former North Carolina Governor and now Secretary of Commerce.

Winner of the Three Outstanding Young Men, North Carolina awards were James H. Atkins, president of the Gastonia Gazette; C. M. Vanstory II, vice president of Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Greensboro; and Nick Galifianakis, Durham lawyer and assistant professor of business law at Duke University.

The 3 were chosen from some 30 nominations throughout the State.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD WINNER

"I don't know what to say," Atkins said when presented the award. "Anything I've ever done must be shared with other people who've worked with me . . . with the community, which is a wonderful one, my family. I'm very proud of this award. All I can say is thank you so much."

Atkins was the 1963 winner of the Distinguished Service Award in Gastonia. President and general manager of the Gastonia Gazette, he is a Gastonia native and the son of Mrs. Stewart Atkins and the late Mr. Atkins.

A graduate of the local schools, he attended Duke University and took an LL. B. from Duke Law School.

After serving a 3-year tour of duty with the U.S. Air Force, he practiced law in Charlotte and in 1960 gave up his practice to take over his family's interest in the newspaper.

Active in virtually every civic endeavor in Gastonia, Atkins has been a champion of Gaston Community College. He served as cochairman of a jaycee project last fall of preparing the "Gastonia Story" to be submitted to a national panel for the selection of the 11 "All America Cities of the United States." Gastonia was selected as one of the 22 finalists and results of the 11 winners are to be announced later.

Atkins is president of the Gaston County Mental Health Association, a member of the new regional library board of Gaston and Lincoln Counties, a member of the Gaston County Library Board of Trustees, is treasurer of the Gaston County Merchants Association, and chairman of the mayor's committee on sidewalks.

He is also vice chairman of the human relations council, a member of the board of advisers of Belmont Abbey College, a member of the board of advisers of the Salvation Army, serves as a director of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce and the YMCA, is a member of the official board of First Methodist Church, a board member of the Girl Scout Council, Inc., and the Boy Scouts, a Rotarian, and a trustee of the Nature Museum.

Atkins, 32, is married to the former Carol Smedley of Cleveland, Ohio, and is the father of two children, Jimmy, 7, and Laura, 5.